THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance—$2.25 if not paid in advance and $2.50 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete and prices low. Printing will command favorable notice from the largest cities. All work done on demand, neat and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX, NO. 10
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XI, NO. 4

RATES OF ADVERTISI.,

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1w.	2w.	3w.	6w.	1y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	25.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices, three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Irwin Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—R. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surve or—Isaac D. Litt.
Treasurer—John Sharpless.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herner, Adam Ent.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—C. J. Campbell, J. S. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloomsburg Post Office—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Esq. C. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robbson, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. R. Williams.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East end, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Heller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock street.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cap at the COLUMBIA Office.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, ju printed and neatly bound in small books, n hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. eb 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIACERTI ATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNOOR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

THE MISSES HARMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street, below Central Hotel.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Ryer's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Work, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSNESTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office 2d floor in the "Columbian" building.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron Streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ORANGEVILLE, PA.,
Office opposite James B. Harman's.
Mar.20,74-6m.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main street, below Pine.

LIGHT STREET.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tinware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kind of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

ESPY.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—3 o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—1:30 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

DR. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street,
Mar.27,'74—y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. I. EVERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. L. TURNER, Exchange Hotel. S. F. GARDNER, Residence Market st., 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller's.

DRS. TURNER & GARDNER.
Office over Klein's Drug Store,
Jan. 8, '75-y Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,73—y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House. Mar.6, '74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July1,'73—y

C. E. BROCKWAY. GEORGE R. ELWELL.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Sept.11,'74—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. H. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to. First floor over J. P. Wildeman's Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 6, '7 —tf

INSURANCE AGENCY.

	Capital.
Royal of Liverpool, England	$12,000,000
Lancashire, England	10,000, 00
Ætna, Hartford, Connecticut	4,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	2,000,000
Home, New York	2,000,000
Springfield, Hartford, Connecticut	600,000
Farmers, Danville, Pa	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	100,000

FREAS BROWN, Agent,
EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
April 10,'74—y

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. July7,'75

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. July1,'75

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS

of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, linn hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1875. Irondale orders taken and Mckelvy, Neal & Co's for repair as cash. A. S. CROSSLEY.

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE
MANUFACTORY

H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with his brother, G. L. Oman, and that the business Will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
They will have on hand or manufacture to order
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,
and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at as low as can be afforded.
Share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
3-y.

NEWLY
MARRIED
COUPLES
ABOUT going to House-keeping should call before purchasing at the Popular Cash Store of

W. P. JONES,
CATAWISSA, PA.

and examine his fine stock of Goods suitable for their wants.
Fine Honey-comb Quilts large at $1.25.
Extra Heavy and Large Quilts with Fringe $1.75, 2.50, 3.25 to 3.75.
Very fine Marseilles Quilts $3.00.
Table Linens from 37½ to $1.20 per yard.
All Linen Napkins at $1.25, 1.50, 2.25 to 3.50 per dozen.
Linen Bath Towels 10, 20, 25 to 62 cents. Turkish Bath Towels 88 cents to $1.00. Wool and Felt Table Covers $1.25 to 2.50 Towellings by the yard from 12½ cents up. Nottingham Lace for Curtains at 20, 28 and 45 cts. per y'd.
SOLID AND PLATED NAPKIN RINGS, SPOONS, FORKS, &C.
Also a great variety of other goods which we offer at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

W. P. JONES,
Corner Main and Third Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

HENDERSHOTT'S

PHARMACY,

OPPOSITE CENTRAL HOTEL,

WHERE may be found a full stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Preparations Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

HENDERSHOTT'S GERMAN LINIMENT has proved to be the best internal and external family medicine yet offered to the public. Don't fail to try one bottle—only 50 cents, in large bottles.

A HANDSOME CHROMO picture given to each purchaser of a bottle of Floral Extract for the handkerchief, a delightful perfume—Only 50 cents per bottle.

GEORGE WOSTENHOLM'S Celebrated English Pocket Knives, Razors, and Scissors, Ladies and Gents Knives in Ivory, Pearl and Shell handles, a full line.

GMELIN'S Hair and Whisker Dye, the best article yet offered. It produces a beautiful glossy black or brown as may be desired—Only 50 cents per box.

HARD Rubber and other Trusses and Surgical appliances of the most approved patterns, from the most celebrated makers. A complete assortment at very low prices.

IMPORTED and domestic Hair Oils, Pomades, Cosmetics &c., of the finest quality and choicest perfumes.

DR. WARREN'S Worm Confections. A safe and reliable preparation for expelling worms, warranted to give satisfaction in all cases—25 cents per box.

FOR the best five cent Cigars, and the choicest Havanas, call at Hendershott's.

HENDERSHOTT'S German Cattle Powder is without doubt the best condition powder in the market for Horses, Cows, Swine and poultry—Only 25 cents per package.

FOR Chapped Hands and Face, use Glycerine Lotion, the most delightful preparation ever offered for the purpose.
jan.9,'74-y.

E. M. KNORR'S
BOOT & SHOE STORE
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE LATEST AND BEST,
EVERY VARIETY FOR
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Boots and Shoes of every style,
Good to walk with many a mile,
Gaiters, Slippers, Balmorals,
Just the thing for pretty gals,
Boots and Shoes for boys and men,
Heavy Boots to put on when
Rainy weather is about,
Or if you go to fish for trout,
Lighter Boots for Sunday wear,
Or for a young man hunting *deer*,
Boots and Shoes to suit the trade,
Made to order, or ready made;
New ones made or old ones mended,
Thus the Poet's song is ended.

Large variety of Boots and Shoes for Fall and Winter Trade.

New Goods.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

OUR MOTTO:
Small Profits and Quick Sales

WORK MADE TO ORDER, BY THE BEST WORKMEN AND OUT OF THE BEST MATERIAL.
A share of the Public Patronage is solicited
GIVE US A TRIAL!
Sept. 18, '74—tf. E. M. KNORR.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,
MAIN STREET BELOW MARKET.

ECKHART JACOBS

DESIRES to call the attention of the people of Bloomsburg to his establishment where may be obtained at all times the finest fresh

BREAD,
BISCUIT,
ROLLS,
CAKES,
PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.,
To be found in Town.
Ornamental Cakes furnished to order.
Parties supplied. All orders filled promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Mar.27,'74

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS, &C., &C.
NEATLY AND CHEAPLY PRINTED, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,
NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,
Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, to his
NEW, FULL AND VARIED
STOCK OF GOODS,
JUST OPENED,
And solicits a share of public patronage.
HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED.

In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard.
A FULL STOCK OF
Dressed and Undressed Lumber,
AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a speciality.
CALL AND SEE.
Oct. 3, 1873—tf.

ROBERT ROAN

CABINET MAKER
AND
UNDERTAKER,
Iron Street, between Main and Third Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ALL kinds of Furniture made to order and broken furniture neatly repaired. The quality and prices of his work will compare with any that can be produced and he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Undertaking

Will be carefully and promptly attended to. When called upon during any hour of the day or night he will at once respond and lay out the dead. When female help in such cases is desired he will furnish the same.

Ready Made Coffins

both of WOOD and METALLIC WARE always on hand. He is also the the sole proprietor in Bloomsburg and surrounding districts for

Taylor's Patent Corpse Preserver

By which a corpse may be surely and carefully preserved in ice for any desirable length of time. The use of the Preserver may be obtained from him at any time. Scarfs, Shrouds, Gloves and Mourning for Doors furnished when requested. Also, HEARSE and CONVEYANCES furnished.

Remember he is a Regular Undertaker and thoroughly understands his business. He will not be undersold by any in Bloomsburg or in the county. ROBERT ROAN.
Dec. 11, '74—1y

A GREAT STRIDE!

Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!

A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY

G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD

At their Works in Bloomsburg,

Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing company), where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of

White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,

FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND
CUPULO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,

at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also

Plows and Threshing Machines,

and all kinds of

Casting and Machine Work.

REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Public.
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD,
Jan. 8, '74—1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

PAINTING,
GLAZING AND PAPERING.

WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of

PAINTING,
GLAZING,
and
PAPER HANGINGS,

in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

Parties having such work to do will save money by work warranted to give satisfaction. Order filled

WM. F. BODINE.
Mar. 6, '74—1y.

Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works.

PRATT & ROBINSON, 8 Spruce St., New York.

ROBINSON, Sansom St. 714 Philada.

BLACK AND COLORED
PRINTING INKS.
C. E. ROBINSON. J. C. ROBINSON,
JOHN M. PRATT, late of H. D. Wade & Co.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS
Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Poetical.

WHAT THE CHIMNEY SANG.

BY BRET HARTE.

Over the chimney the night-wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the woman stopped as the babe she tossed,
And thought of the one she had long since lost,
And said, as her tear-drops back she forced,
"I hate the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night-wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the children said, as they closer drew,
"'Tis some witch that is cleaving the black night through—
'Tis a fairy trumpet that just then blew,
And we fear the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night-wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the Man, as he sat on his hearth below,
Said to himself, "It will surely snow,
And fuel is dear, and wages low,
And I'll stop the leak in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night-wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew;
But the Poet listened and smiled, for he
Was—Man, and Woman, and Child, all three,
And he said: "It is God's own harmony,
That sings in the chimney."

WHERE THE BEAUTIFUL RIVERS FLOW.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Oh, I'll sing to-night of a fairy land, in the lap of the ocean set,
Of all the lands I've traveled o'er, 'tis the loveliest land I've met;
Where the willows weep and the roses sleep, and the balmy breezes blow,
In that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

But oh alas! how can I sing? 'tis an exile breathes the strain,
Of that dear old land of my youthful love I may never see again;
And the very joys that fill my breast must ever change to woe,
For that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

But I'll sing of the lonely old churchyards where our fathers' bones are laid—
Where the cloisters stand, those ruins grand that our tyrant foes have made;
And I'll strike the harp, with a mournful touch, till the glistening tears will show,
For that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

And I'll sing of Emmett's lonely fate, and of his lonely grave—
Of his early doom, and his youthful bloom, and his spirit more than brave;
And ah! how blest and calm his rest, tho' his grave be cold and low,
In that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

And I'll sing of Tone and the Geraldine, proud Edward true and blest—
They won the crown—the martyr's crown—and they sleep in shade and rest,
In heavy mould their names are rolled—they died in manhood's glow,
For that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

And I'll sing of Ireland's ancient days, when her sires were kingly men,
Who led the chase, and the manly race thro' forest, field and glen;
Whose only word was the shining sword—whose pen the patriot's blow,
For the dear old land, the sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

Miscellaneous.

Scrap-Books.

The best paste for scrap-books is made of flour. Apply it with a soft brush to the back of the paper to be pasted in and pat down the scrap with a soft cloth. Both sides of the leaf may be scrapped, and many successive pages filled at once, but care should be taken to remove all paste from each page when it is completed, and the book should be left wide open to dry. A well-filled scrap-book is a very pleasant companion of a rainy day, especially if taste and discretion have been exercised in its arrangement. Stories should be in a part of the book by themselves; the same may be said of poetry, and of wit. If all the newspapers usually torn and burned for kindling were carefully scissored there might be in every family a book of wit and wisdom, of information, and entertainment second to none in the family library, always excepting the Bible. It is well to accumulate quite a store of scraps before beginning the book and employ some rainy day of leisure in arranging them properly and fastening them in place. Picture-books for children, far superior, in point of variety and interest, to any in the shops, may be made by saving up pictures and pasting them into some volume not of intrinsic merit—an old census book with good binding answers the purpose. At intervals through the book a half dozen leaves should be cut off smoothly, leaving a half inch margin, to make room for the scrappings and keep the book in good order.

Ambition.

A love for activity, a desire to excel and to gain a position in the world are commendable. They who bless the race, elevate man, inspire him with true courage, soften the indurations of our being, increase mental and moral power, are the true heroes and heroines. They are the benefactors of the world who leave it better for having lived in it. But he who encourages cruelty and delights in blood, either on the field of battle or in the retired wayside is the knave and true ruffian. He who kills, is prompted by a love of glory (?), is not less a *murderer* than he who steals stealthy on his victim to gratify an uncontrollable hate, while the enormity of the crime must be graduated by the number of lives sacrificed in the injury sustained. He who robs a nation of its wealth destroys its material growth, abridges its peace, happiness, its prosperity, its mind, muscle and mortals by war is not less a *robber* than he who takes the private purse and then kills. The more guilty one is he whose depredations are on the most extensive scale. Music, gay tinselry and dazzling accoutrements can never change the real nature of crime. To murder is to maliciously take life. The more lives taken, the greater the turpitude, the deeper the criminality. To rob is to take wealth, material, mental or moral, ruthlessly, while the more extensive the scale the more robbery is committed.

The World Without Sunday.

Think how the abstraction of Sunday would enslave the working classes, with which we are identified. Think of labor thus going on in one monotonous and eternal rack, fingers forever straining, the brow forever drooping, the loins forever aching, and the weary brain forever scheming. Think of the beauty it would efface, the merry heartedness it would extinguish, the giant strength it would tame, the resources of nature it would crush, the sickness it would bring, of the projects it would wreck, the groans it would extort, the lives it would immolate, and the cheerless grave it would prematurely dig. See them toiling and fretting, and grinding and hewing, and weaving and spinning, sowing and gathering, mowing and reaping, raising and building, digging and planting, and striving and struggling in the garden and in the field, in the granary and in the barn, in the factory and in the mill, in the warehouse and in the shop, in the mountain and in the ditch, on the roadside and in the country, out at sea and on the shore, in the day of brightness and of gloom. What a picture this world would present if we had no Sabbath.

"It is very curious," said an old gentleman to his friend, "that a watch should be kept perfectly dry when it has a running spring inside."

Lion Hunting in Algeria.

A Chicago man has been enjoying the excitement of lion hunting in Algeria, and sends to the *Tribune* of that city an account of his adventures. The following passage occurs in the narrative: About three miles from the entrance of the gorge in a deep ravine running off to one side is what is known as Monkey Valley, where there are a lot of wild monkeys. By paying a couple of francs to an old Arab, whom we found in a hut close by, we were led off this ravine for about a quarter of a mile, and, after hunting around for a few minutes came upon a whole colony of our cousins. There were probably a hundred altogether, some hanging from the trees or perched upon them, in all shapes, and a few scampering about on the ground among the undergrowth—and all jabbering rapidly and vehemently. They were not altogether wild, and, after a few minutes, some of them even ventured toward us. Others soon followed, and in a quarter of an hour they were all within 50 yards of us, and a few even ventured on the trees above our heads. In a rash moment I tried to enslave a small one which I caught under some bushes. But the moment I caught it I thought Bedlam was broken loose, they all seemed to object—three or four big males especially. I paid no attention to their remonstrances, and turned to go away with my little prisoner, when suddenly a great old granny fell on my head and shoulders, from somewhere up in the clouds. So I said I thought so, too, and laid the little monkey down and quietly took a walk. When I reached the hut I needed a surgeon and a tailor more than usual. I do not remember whether I was very much scared or not, but I do know that I thought afterwards, when calmly meditating about the future, that if lions were much larger and more savage than that old monkey, I did not believe I wanted to see any of them.

About three hours later, the same party that started after the lions before now struck the trail again. It was not difficult to follow, for there was now and then, blood upon it. It led us up and around the side of a hill, until we came to the table land between that and another hill. We went down this for an hour or more, when the leader, who was a hundred yards or more in advance motioned us to stop. He rode back to us, spoke something Arabic to those in advance of us, when he left his horse and went on foot. We all then dismounted, left the horses in charge of three of the men, and followed at some distance in the rear of the leader in perfect silence. In a few minutes we began to hear a noise, which at once gave us to understand we are near the object of our search. It was a deep, rumbling growl. We now took our way more cautiously than before, until we came to a place where there was an abrupt descent for about fifty feet. Here the trail struck off to the right and descended. In looking down into the narrow valley below us we saw to the right a thicket of dense undergrowth. It was from thence the noise proceeded. The brush was so thick that, notwithstanding the elevation and our downward view, we could see nothing. The spot where we halted was covered with fair sized trees, mostly white oaks. We immediately placed ourselves at the brink, side by side, with our guns ready. Thus far we had made no noise, but one of the Arabs in getting into his position, had slipped and let his gun fall among some rocks. Immediately there was a loud growl, and the male lion leaped at one bound into the open space at the foot of the declivity. I shall never forget the feelings of that moment. The magnificent beast stood there for a second, the very personification of power and rage—his mane stood out like bristles, his eyes seemed to flash fire, his mouth, widely distended, emitted a roar which caused the very rock under us to vibrate. It was but a second, although it seemed an age. Nine guns were flashed before him, but their leaden hail seemed only to add fuel to his rage, and not to weaken him. We were too high for him to reach us. In his rage he tore the earth before him with his paws, and roared until my nerves seemed charged with a powerful current of electricity, and I could but with difficulty reload my gun. But suddenly he darted away to the right. Then the leader cried out for us to climb the trees, and everybody ran for a tree and commenced to climb. In my nervousness I found I had left my gun. I ran back to get it, and just as I had reached the tree, and commenced to climb, the lion bounded up the hill at the side. He paused for a moment, I was unable to climb. I dropped my gun on the ground and then dropped myself. I caught his eye. Somebody says if you look a lion boldly in the eye he won't harm you. As a last resort, I tried it on this one; but it must have been a different kind of a lion, or else my effort was a very weak one. I saw that he had made up his mind to eat me, and my look did not seem to make any appreciable change in his line of conduct, so I just set my hair on end, whitened up my face, and started down the other side of the hill on a little sweepstake of my own. But it was unnecessary, for at that moment the men on the trees opened on the lion, and one ball went through his heart, and he fell from mid air with a gigantic bound but half completed. The men jumped down and rushed towards him, but they stopped very suddenly, for the old king of beasts, royal in death as in life, by a terrible effort sprang upon his haunches to leap again at his destroyers, when death seized him and he fell short of his mark.

Our rejoicings were cut short by somebody raising the question of the whereabouts of the lioness. Two of the Arabs started down the thicket. A moment later we heard a couple of shots and a shout of triumph. We all immediately went down and found the lioness quite dead, and almost cold! The Arabs claimed to have killed her; but I knew and so did they, that it was false.

Two men were left in charge of the bodies and the remainder returned to camp. In the general rejoicings that night, after the lions had been brought in, though often invited, Antoin and I took no part. But in the morning, after making some presents to the Sheik, who was now recovered, and taking our leave, we mounted our camels and returned to Ain Oussera caravansary.

ALL MEN ERR.—Let no mistakes nor wrong impressions, of which every man in his studies and elsewhere falls into many, discourage you. There is precious instruction to be got by finding that we are wrong. Let a man try faithfully, manfully, to be right and he will daily grow more and more right. It is at the bottom the condition on which all men have to cultivate themselves. Our very walking is an incessant failing—a falling and a catching of ourselves before we come actually to the pavement.

Self-Acquaintance.

Probably every one has a sacred belief that, however much he may misunderstand his neighbors, he has at least a fair knowledge and appreciation of his own character. He may mistake the motives of others and misinterpret their actions (their heart-secrets being hidden from his); but how can his judgment err concerning one whose every emotion, thought, impulse and motive lies open to his inspection, as do his own? Yet there is hardly anything in which there is greater liability to error than in this very matter of self-acquaintance. While, on the one hand, there seem to be the best opportunities for a correct estimate, on the other, there are special hindrances which prevent it; while, at the first glance, all the governing principles of our own characters seem spread before us in the clearest light of day, a closer view reveals an interesting mist that greatly obscures the reality, or presents it in colors far different from its own.

It will readily be seen that this mist which hides us from our own inspection is self-partiality. It may safely be asserted that we never reason and judge in *exactly* the same manner upon matters in which we are the chief actors as we do in other cases. There is an absence of that distrust and suspicion as to our own conduct, which is so manifest when we analyze that of another; a disposition to take for granted that our motives and intentions are about right, which we rarely exhibit concerning those of our neighbors. Self-interest and self-love often blind us in regard to our own characters, or rather, by keeping our mental vision fixed steadily on one point, they prevent us from seeing any other. Thus we frequently defend in our own conduct the very same things which we censure severely in another's, and this not from any wanton injustice, but because this veil of self-partiality hides from us in the one case what is obvious enough in the other when the veil is removed.

Much of the unreasonable behaviour of men and women towards each other, and many of their disputes and quarrels, result from this very disposition to palliate their own errors and faults and exaggerate their own virtues. Nothing more surely paves the way to injustice and oppression of all kinds, or more effectually crushes the natural impulses of compassion and sympathy. Social intercourse can rarely be reduced to fixed rules—it must depend for its well-being upon mutual good-will and forbearance. Yet in its every detail there is a right to be carried out and a wrong to be avoided. Justice, compassion, liberality, truth, friendliness are one side; coldness, arrogance, selfishness and oppression on the other. Yet their limits cannot be defined by statutes, each one must settle them for himself, and with this latitude comes the danger of self-deception. In reviewing our own relations with another, how many excuses we frame for seeming neglect of duty—how artfully we place and replace the circumstances so as to persuade ourselves that we were not in fault, and how well satisfied we are when such efforts are crowned with self-complacency! Yet, after all, there is usually left behind a lurking suspicion that all is not right, and a desire to hurry over and cast into oblivion much that would otherwise cause uneasy pricks of conscience. Just as a man who, by extravagance or neglect is rapidly running through his means, shrinks from a thorough examination of his affairs, fearing to face the ruin which it might reveal, and pleads ignorance of his real condition to extenuate his continued prodigality; so, many persons on surveying their own conduct, even with all the excuses and palliatives that self-love can suggest

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 12, 1875.

The pretty story about James Lick, of California, assigning his immense estate to trustees, to be used for various charitable and benevolent purposes, is all spoiled again. He took another notion, destroyed the papers, and sticks to his dollars like a miser.

The Governor of Arkansas has appointed the 26th inst., as a day of thanksgiving in that State "for the many blessings that have been showered upon the State during the past twelve months," and especially the adoption of a resolution by Congress not to interfere in its internal affairs. They certainly have good reason to be thankful!

General Fitz John Porter has presented to the President another very strong appeal for a rehearing of his case by a board of Army officers. The reasons assigned for a rehearing would procure a new trial for any criminal in the land. Why the government is afraid to do justice to one of the most gallant officers of our army is a question that some one can answer.

Rhode Island is kicking up a miniature rebellion! The Governor of that formidable State, it is true, promises not to resist the United States by force of arms, but he plainly intimates that it is because he is too weak. It seems some of the United States officials have been riding over the authorities and laws of little Rhode Island as roughly as they are accustomed to in the South, and when resistance was threatened they called an armed vessel to their aid. The Rhode Islanders are fighting mad, but like the little boy who is insulted by the big one, it must content itself with making mouths.

Ben. Butler says he is going to Europe during the ensuing season. As most if not all the countries of that continent have laws against infamous and dangerous characters entering upon their soil, it may become necessary for the President to give him some sort of commission to enable him to stay there. Silver spoons are plenty in Europe, but unfortunately for Ben. he is known and the police are efficient there as well as abundant. If Grant must commission him he had better be sent as plenipotentiary to some of the cannibal Islands.

Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, in a paper read before the social science association of that city, takes the ground that education is not to be regarded as a prevention of crime; it is the power of science and religion and not of intellect which keeps men virtuous. He has had a long experience as a careful observer of convict life, and says: "While, in the lowest order of crimes, I may have found more unlettered than lettered criminals, I have found the former more amendable to gentle moral dealing than the latter were."

It will not do for any northern person who goes south to tell the truth when he comes back if he wishes to remain in good standing with the Republican party. General Grant was denounced as a white-washer the last time he visited the Southern States and expressed his convictions in a report Messrs. Foster and Phelps have been read out of the party for their Louisiana report. The actual condition of affairs at the south is such an indictment of Republican administration as no plea can mitigate or evade. It is essential that the people of the north should be misinformed in order that misgovernment at the south may be perpetuated.—*Patriot.*

Some queer cases are likely to arise under the Civil-Rights-Negro-Equality bill. In Washington city, a few days ago, a Saloon-keeper was arrested under it for refusing to sell liquor to two darkies. The magistrate, however, decided that the bill did not apply to bar-rooms or the sale of liquor.

In another case a darkey barber refused to shave two sable brethren, saying he worked only for gentlemen. Held, that a man may work for whom he pleases, despite the Civil Rights bill! The army will have to enforce the bill, as the petty officers evidently will not, except in extreme cases, or where political necessities require.

Before the adjournment of Congress Judge Poland gave Ben. Butler the altogether unnecessary information that he was a "d—d liar." Coming from puritan lips this was a little rough, but Ben. replied that his courage had never been impeached (an assertion that confirmed the truth of Poland's remark) and that he was quite able to resent the insult. Poland informed him that while he did not brag on his own courage he had enough for Butler, whereupon the latter sneaked to his seat. The proceeding was neither a dignified nor commendable one, but serves to show in what esteem Butler will be held since he is out of power.

Andy Johnson still seems to labor under the hallucination that he is extremely strong with the people—strong enough to form a party of his own that will elect him President in opposition to both the Democratic and Republican parties, or at least strong enough to compel one or the other of those to adopt him as its candidate. To this end he refuses to be identified with either party in the Senate, though he made different promises in Tennessee to obtain an election. He refused to attend a Democratic caucus of Senators, called for consultation as to their course during the extra session, and which did not propose to bind any body as to individual action. The Democratic Senators ought to have the pluck to discard him and let him stand in a party by himself.

Democratic State Convention.

At a meeting on the 4th of March the Democratic State committee agreed upon Erie as the place and the 8th of September as the time for holding the next Democratic State Convention. Candidates for Governor and State Treasurer will be nominated.

As the committee did not land outside of the State, and as Erie is a most pleasant city to visit, with ample hotel accommodations, and the 8th of September is before the election, we suppose no complaint is in order. How much further the committee would have sent the Convention, had there been a more distant point within the State, we are not officially informed. The objection to holding conventions at distant and unusual points of visitation is that they are only attended by persons having axes to grind, by such as have free railroad passes, and by others who are hired to go, together with some enthusiastic gentlemen—the very persons who above all others are improper ones to make nominations and declare party principles. But the matter is fixed, and the only thing left to be done is to secure the attendance of good reliable delegates, if possible.

Legislative.

On Tuesday an attempt was made in the House at Harrisburg to divert a large portion of the Sinking Fund from its legitimate use, but it was defeated, 80 votes favoring and 102 opposing. Mr. Ryan voted with the majority. Mr McHenry was not present.

An act to further prohibit and punish usury was defeated in the House on Monday. No yeas and nays published. As such an act would give greater relief to the people than anything that can be passed, it is to be hoped it will again be brought up and approved.

The act for the establishment of new counties, of which we give an account elsewhere, passed the House by yeas 119, nays 60. Vote not published.

An act to give the county of York an additional law Judge passed the House. Why not give it fifteen at once? Until recently one Judge was sufficient for York and Adams. The looseness with which additional law Judges are now asked and granted would seem to indicate that it would be a saving of time to pass a general act allowing every lawyer to go upon the bench whenever he desired to, and in that case let them charge fees like Squires and not tax the public. The thing is certainly getting a little too common to be consistent with the dignity of courts.

The House has passed the general appropriation bill and it has also passed first reading in the Senate. Its distinguished feature is its economy. Sundry charitable appropriation bills are now on their way through the House—for Medical institutions, the various Asylums, Penitentiaries, &c.

The Senate is pushing through a considerable amount of legislation, of indifferent interest, which it is hoped the House will not touch. The bill attacking the new Constitution passed the Senate, in a bungled shape, but has not yet been taken up in the House. As no time is to be lost and much good may be gained by postponing action until next winter, it ought to go over.

Both Houses have agreed to adjourn on the 18th inst.

Congress Adjourned!

Absolutely and certainly—the most glorious adjournment that ever occurred on the American continent. It is conceded to have been not only the most corrupt, but in all respects the least patriotic and basest body that ever had official existence at Washington. A universal sense of relief pervades the land since its demise and there are none to give it honor. There were good men of both parties in it—as well as bad of both—but the majority was led and controlled at pleasure by Ben. Butler and the carpet-baggers. It is gone forever, and may its like never be seen again. Nearly all the worst characters of it, including Butler, have been defeated by the people, and retire to a deserved obscurity, where at least comparatively they will be powerless for mischief.

The Civil-rights-negro-equality bill was the worst measure passed, shorn of its most offensive features. A worse and far more dangerous measure, the Force bill, was defeated by non-action in the Senate. It had passed the House by a majority that was small in view of the fact that the Radicals had a two-thirds majority, and was urged through two readings in the Senate. But its supporters in the latter body shrunk from any attempt even to bring it up for final passage. It therefore lies—dead!

The bill to admit Colorado as a State passed the House by the aid of half a dozen Democratic votes, after having passed the Senate, was signed by the President and is therefore a law. The New Mexico bill was defeated in the House for want of a two-thirds vote.

The appropriation bills—nine in number, we believe—were all passed. They are all high in figures and extravagant.

The bill making the third or fourth attempt to equalize bounties failed for want of agreement between the two Houses. It would have taken a hundred millions from the Treasury.

The Texas Pacific railroad subsidy bill failed by a small majority. It is only scotched, not killed. Heretofore the most reliable and formidable opposition to such grants came from the Southern Democratic members. In this instance many of them support the measure, alleging that the Northern roads have been similarly aided and that this grant will only be giving them a share of plunder back.

This Congress, therefore, deserves commendation for having refused to pass two vicious measures among the large number proposed, and that is all the praise it is entitled to.

Extra Session of the Senate.

Pursuant to the proclamation of the President, the Federal Senate convened in extra session the next day after the adjournment of Congress. All the new Senators appeared and were sworn, except one from California and one from Nevada. Five of those admitted had been Confederates and took the modified oath. The Senate has no power to pass laws at this extra session, and its duties will be mainly to act on nominations and upon treaties.

Among the first business proposed was a resolution to admit that everlasting darkey, Pinchback, to a seat. Immediate action was postponed.

When ex-President Johnson advanced to the clerk's desk to be sworn, and again when he returned to his seat, there was enthusiastic cheering in the galleries. During a short recess a sort of voluntary ovation was tendered him on the floor. Even Vice President Wilson, who had been a leader in the impeachment business, advanced and obsequiously grasped him by the hand. The ex-President seemed rather gratified at this humbling of his enemies, yet took little notice of them personally. The citizens of Washington greeted him with cheers at all points and with music where opportunity offered. He is evidently just now the lion of Washington, much to the discomfiture and mortification of Gen. Grant and the extreme Radicals.

A Parting Shot.

The Baltimore *Gazette* makes the following summary of the votes on the Force Bill:

Of the 157 votes in favor of ordering the main question, 103 were cast by men whose terms had expired, and all of whom—with the exception of 17 from the South, who may seek a re-election this year—have been rejected by their constituents. It was their legacy of revenge. All the Massachusetts delegation voted for the bill except Pierce and Dawes. The latter, true to his pledge, voted against it. Garfield, as usual, professed to oppose it, and then, with a number of other Radicals, dodged the vote. The number of dodgers and absentees were 39—not enough indeed to change the result; but it was a cowardly act nevertheless, and will be remembered against them hereafter. This fact we now put on record: Only 54 Republicans re-elected to the next Congress for the bill; 103 votes were cast by men who had no longer any constituencies behind them.

It is now suggested that the Legislature should make "Ground Hog day" a legal holiday. Certainly so a good prophet is worthy the reverence of makers of sham Sundays.

Legislation.

Some of our exchanges complain because the House at Harrisburg has passed so few bills this session, while others, we think with good reason, congratulate the people of the Commonwealth upon such being the case. The new Constitution was intended to check the great evil of unwise and hasty legislation, and its action has been most beneficial in this respect. The fewer bills are passed the better, so long as those which become laws are carefully considered and made to subserve the best interests of the people.—*Reading Gazette.*

The above is from the English organ of the stern and invincible Democracy of Berks. Excess of legislation is one of the material evils from which the people of this country have long been suffering, and it is a happy result if the new Constitution has succeeded in checking it. We think, however, that our Democratic House of Representatives is deserving of much of the present credit. Aside from the necessary appropriations, and the adjustment of a few general subjects, the investigation of the condition of the Treasury and the frauds that have been perpetrated upon it, the repeal of the unnecessary tax upon coal, and here and there the repeal of a local law, there is little necessity for legislation. Heretofore the shelves of our lawyers have had the annual addition of a large volume of acts of Assembly which almost every one of them would pronounce a nuisance, and of the contents of which people would have little knowledge until brought in contact with some of their provisions; obscure, arbitrary and otherwise objectionable. A citizen could scarcely remove from township to township, much less from county to county, without encountering a new set of laws for his government, and it was impossible for any except lawyers to acquire familiarity with all their provisions and especially the obligations they imposed. In fact, even the lawyers, when asked some questions regarding every day events, were compelled to consult a half a dozen huge volumes of acts of Assembly to see what legislative interference there had been with common sense, before they could safely answer a client as to his duties and responsibilities. The abatement of that nuisance is a public benefaction.

But very few laws are needed. Some of the old ones might be profitably re-considered, condensed, their expressions cleared from ambiguity, and a heavy assortment entirely repealed because useless, as well as some that are mischievous and others that can not be enforced because public opinion will not sustain them. But that perhaps would more properly be work for a legal commission in the first instance.

What the present Legislature is to be complimented for—especially the Democratic House—is for not passing many laws, for the invaluable example of passing but few and they mostly necessary ones. We hope to see the time when a dozen Legislatures, meeting but once in two years, will pass only a dozen laws, outside of the routine business. Then people will have a chance to know what the law is and govern themselves accordingly. Although such action would probably greatly diminish legal business we think good lawyers would all approve it. If acts of assembly, like wheat, were worth a dollar a bushel, there would be some use in producing them, but as most of them are of little if any value, and the great bulk are positively injurious, it is better to dispense with them.

The Truth.

The *Commonwealth* of Philadelphia speaks out in relation to some of the delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, and appeals to the rest of the State to save the reputation of the party, by expelling them. It says:

It was the hope of the people that the Democracy would exert the inherent power in its organization to confer the important public trusts of city government on able, fearless, capable, honest men. The wish has been the father to the thought, for a large majority of the nominees of the Democratic party for city offices are entirely unworthy of the positions accorded them.

As to the delegates from this city to the next State Convention, there are some whose names appear on the list of "honored representatives" who, we assert, will never be admitted into a Democratic Convention if the delegates from the party in the State, outside of Philadelphia, are unwilling to admit as equals in Democratic principles and practices, the "politician" who votes against his party, or the trickster whose allegiance to cash is his highest attribute in political morals, or the condemned "rounder" who, for "thirty drinks" debauches delegates, or the "ringsters" who prepare in advance "certificates of election" which never represented the actions of conventions. Such has been the demoralization produced by the Radical party in this city that it is now epidemic in political circles and contagious among filthrate politicians.

White Washing of Cameron.

In 1862 the lower House of Congress passed a resolution condemning Gen. Cameron, then Secretary at War, for making a series of extravagant contracts, for the special benefit of a peculiar class of people, a coterie or political family, specially known as his "friends." It was understood at the time that this action and Cameron's removal from office were rendered necessary to enable the Government to obtain loans in New York.

In the expiring days of the late Congress, the resolution of censure was rescinded, and the allegation was freely made by the Republican leaders that President Lincoln had "assumed the responsibility of the acts for which Cameron was condemned." Why, then, was not the rescinding resolution adopted at the time? The fact is, there is no truth in the assertion. To break his fall, it was claimed by Cameron's friends that he was censured for the enlistment of negro troops, and that was the act assumed by Lincoln—that is, he said it was not Cameron's at all, but his own. Certainly he never endorsed Cameron's contracts, and no such document can be shown. It was for making them that the resolution of censure was passed.

As to this latter day white-washing, without a vote of yeas and nays being called, it is only in other words saying: "You have one foot in the grave—we are willing to let you go in an unblotted shroud." It is a piece of cheap benevolence—an emblematic kind of sugar-plum to stop whining, or please a little one.

Next Governor.

Several western papers are urging the nomination of Hon. James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh, for Governor. He is a man of ability, of high personal character and comes from the best of stock, being a son of Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington, deceased. He was elected to Congress last fall over Gen. Negley, in one of the strong Republican districts of Allegheny, by a decided majority. In 1872 he was one of the Democratic candidates for Congressman at large and made a most creditable run. He would be a strong candidate and would make a good Governor. There will be other western candidates, it is said, who have not yet been announced.

Radical Extravagance.

For the last four fiscal years the expenditures of the United States Government, exclusive of the interest on the Public Debt, premiums paid on bonds purchased for the Sinking Fund, and the Post Office expenses so far as they are covered by the earnings of that department, have been as follows:

Year ending June 30, 1871,	$157,583,828
Year ending June 30, 1872,	153,201,856
Year ending June 30, 1873,	180,488,637
Year ending June 30, 1874,	178,618,985
Total 1871 and 1872,	310,785,684
Total 1873 and 1874,	359,107,622
Increase in 1873 and 1874,	48,321,938
Average increase per year,	24,160,969
1874 more than 1872,	25,417,129

The cost of the Government can be and should be diminished *thirty million dollars a year.* This is a very moderate estimate, and is, in fact, just what Messrs. Dawes and Garfield pledged themselves and their party to at the close of the last session of Congress. *Ten million dollars* can be obtained by cutting down the cost of the navy, and that establishment would still be dear at half its price. Public buildings and river and harbor improvements are now costing fifteen millions a year. In the year ended June 30, 1860, less than twelve hundred thousand dollars were expended on them. Another *ten millions* can be saved here. The third ten can be had by mustering out a few regiments from the army of incompetent and too often unfaithful office-holders. In nearly every branch of the public service two men are employed to do one man's work. The Treasury bureaus, many of them at all events, the Customs service, the Department of Justice, the Capitol, the Interior Department, and most branches of the public service, are overrun with men, women and boys who do not do two fair day's work in a week. Our import trade is far below its dimensions in 1872, yet it cost $6,950,190 to collect the customs in 1872, $7,079,743 in 1873, and $7,319,918 in 1874. Without entering further into details, we are confident that no sane person will deny that *ten million dollars* in salaries can and ought to be lopped off the National expenditures.—*Reading Gazette.*

New Counties.

A new county bill is pending before the Legislature, with a probability of its final passage, for the erection of new counties under the limitations of the new Constitution, which provide that the new fledglings must contain 400 square miles and the lines dares not run within ten miles of a present county seat. The new county must also contain 20,000 inhabitants and must not leave the counties from which it is taken with less than the number of square miles and population required for the new. So much is settled by the Constitution.

The Legislature now proposes a plan by which new counties may be formed. The details are of no present importance. The one provision of interest is that, after complying with the Constitution and Legislative conditions, the project is to be left to the decision of the people within the proposed new county, and the rest of the people of the counties proposed to be divided will have no voice in the matter. The bill as it now stands is in the interest of those who want new counties. In discussing the bill the Luzerne *Union* says:

Under this bill, old Luzerne will be carved up effectually. The old part of the county will have no vote or voice in the matter, and the seceding sections will readily depart under the hope of being benefitted by the new county seats and the many new offices.

"Lackawanna" county would be the first in order with the seat at Scranton; "Pardee" county would be the second in order with the seat at Hazleton; "Moosic" county would be third on the programme with the seat at Carbondale; and "Hollenback" county would fall into line, with Shickshinny or Berwick for the county seat.

Besides the proposition to take off a slice from the upper end of this county, with a view to making Berwick a county seat, there is also a Schuylkill project, to make Ashland a county seat, cutting Centralia and Conyngham from this county. Whether Berwick is more than ten miles from the extreme limits of the Town of Bloomsburg, in a straight line, may be a matter of some doubt. Scott township might be added as additional wards and that would settle the matter.

The physicians in the Legislature have a bill before that body designed to "regulate" the sale of patent medicines—that is, in plainer terms, to destroy the sale. While such legislation may be made annoying to dealers, it will be ineffective for good. That the sale of those medicines do material harm is by no means established, and that many people at least think they are benefitted by them is quite certain. While this is the case they will be used, and of course sold and bought, in spite of legislative enactments. This matter of dictating to people by legislative enactment what they may or may not use has been sufficiently tested to satisfy every body that it is wholly impossible and only amounts to a public annoyance, ill-will, litigation and fruitless expense. If people want to take medicines let them do so, without thrusting an act of Assembly under their noses to increase the nausea, or popularizing what is at worst a comparatively harmless folly by gravely interposing the State as an objector to its indulgence.

We observe that the druggists exchange of Philadelphia has unanimously protested against the passage of the bill, as simply an impediment to trade.

If fanciful legislators are suffered to have their way people will in time have to consult the acts of Assembly before they get up in the morning to see at what hour it is legal to put on breeches.

Speaker of the Next House.

We are assured from various sources that Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of this State, is the most promising candidate that has yet been named for Speaker of the next House. Thoroughly honest and capable, with long experience as a Representative, no man in the ensuing Congress would fill the Speaker's chair with more ability and honor than Mr. Randall. But for the single mistake of voting for the extra pay, Mr. Randall's career in Congress has been unexceptionable.—*Erie Observer.*

It is scarcely in harmony with propriety to condemn a man forever for a single wrong act or error of judgment, and when the objection to which the *Observer* alludes is removed, Mr. Randall looms up as an unexceptionable candidate for Speaker of the next House of Congress. His qualifications, never doubted, were fully proved and illustrated by the great struggles of the late Congress, wherein, as the parliamentary leader of the Democrats, he completely non-plussed and defeated the two-thirds Radical majority, until he compelled them to resort to the desperate remedy of altering the rules to suit the exact case. That alteration now stands to plague and punish its inventors and to benefit that Democracy Mr. Randall so gallantly led, for whose injury it was intended.

Pennsylvania is entitled to the honor of the Speakership and the name of Mr. Randall will be presented with entire unanimity. It ought to be accorded by general consent.

Negroes all over the South are already testing the Civil-rights-equality bill by obtruding themselves wherever they know they are not wanted. The better class of them, however, refrain from such action.

New Hampshire Election.

As usual for several years past the election in New Hampshire is very close, but the Republicans claim to have carried the State. As in all New England States, a candidate for Governor must have a majority of all the votes polled to be elected. Last year there was no choice, the Prohibition candidate having votes enough to defeat both the candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties. This year these mostly voted for the Republican candidates for Governor and Assemblymen, which has probably elected the former and a majority of the latter.

In the first Congressional district the Democratic candidate is elected by an increased majority, the second district is doubtful, and a Republican is elected in the third. The delegation in the late Congress stood one Democrat and two Republicans.

The Democrats claim a majority of State Councillors, who largely control the Governor in his action.

As often stated in these columns heretofore, we have much less hope of the yankee States than of those of the middle, west and south. Yankees of the puritan breed have a kind of fondness for dictation and hard masters.

There is a vast amount of truth in this pithy summary which the St. Louis *Republican* makes of General Grant's six years of presidential service: "He has established precedents which will vex us as long as the nation lives, and he has set an example which embraces all those blunders and crimes which the ruler of a free country should avoid. He wrought more damage to the republican system in these six years than his successors can repair in the next fifty, and by his principles and actions has done more to demoralize public sentiment and weaken public confidence in the stability of free institutions than all the trials and tyrannies of civil war. And with these credentials he has the magnificent impudence to aspire a third term, and there are fools and knaves who are willing to encourage and assist him in it!"

State Capitol.

On Monday last a joint resolution was offered in the House at Harrisburg looking to the removal of the State Capitol to some other point—Philadelphia being intended. It failed by yeas 62, nays 102. Messrs. McHenry and Ryan were absent. As there is no law to compel any body to go to the Legislature, it might be well enough for those gentlemen who do not like Harrisburg to resign and cease troubling the people.

While a vindictive majority in Congress menaces the country with eternal conflicts through force bills and other measures of partisan oppression, the alarmed capitalist buttons up his pocket book and refuses to make investments. Yet people are still wondering why business continues depressed, trade languishes and prosperity refuses to return. Confidence is a plant which does not flourish under such treatment.—*Patriot.*

The Supreme Court Judges of Pennsylvania want the Legislature to pass a law that no case can be carried up to the Supreme Court in which the claim is less than $500 00. This would simply be an outrage. If these Judges do not like to be kept busy let them resign. In this Republican government we want no pensioned aristocracy or no more laws cutting out poor claimants from full opportunity to get full justice.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

The Legislature of North Carolina expelled a member, named J. W. Thorne, because of his non-belief in the existence of God. It appears that Thorne is a carpet-bagger from Chester county, in this State, and outraged the religious sentiments of the people of the old North State by printing and circulating a pamphlet in which he treated at length the question of the existence and non-existence of a Supreme Being. It is not probable that all carpet-baggers at the South agree with Thorne; but they certainly act as though they did.

Henry White, Esq., has been elected President of the Lumberman's Exchange, Williamsport. One of the largest operators, Mr. White is also a gentleman of great ability, who will give strength and efficiency to any institution over which he presides. The Lumber interest of the West Branch, controlled by the Exchange, is far the largest manufacturing interest in this section of the State and, of course has an important bearing upon the general interests of the people of all this region. Col. Emrick, a most efficient and gentlemanly officer, was unanimously re-elected Secretary.

The aggregate sum appropriated by the two general bills passed by the late Congress is about one hundred and seventy-five millions. Other bills making appropriations will increase this figure to over two hundred millions. The people raise the funds!

Mr Ferry, of Michigan, has been elected President *pro tem* of the U. S. Senate; which is a triumph for the west over yankee land.

Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges.

Butler is having his revenge. The Republicans repudiated him, and, in return for the snubbing, he has inflicted upon them the Civil Rights law.

Hon. John A. Magee, of New Bloomfield, Perry county, in connection with Hon. John J. Davis, West Virginia, will at an early day commence the publication of a first class daily paper at Washington.

An exchange says "Grant's ideas upon any given subject are like a Montana miner's shirt—he never has but one at a time, and he never changes it, but keeps it on until it is worn out."

The "Local Option" bill before the Massachusetts Legislature has been adorned with an amendment which gives to women the right to vote on the question of "license or no license" in towns and cities.

In order that Grant may keep a paid army at the south the people are asked to pay $8,000 000 in the form of increased tax on sugar; $4,000,000 on tobacco; and $8,000,000 on other manufactures of articles of necessity from coffee, wool, leather, iron and steel. Is Radical administration worth the price of it?

It is in the highest degree creditable to the Jewish people of Philadelphia that though they number about ten thousand souls in that city there is but one of their race in the county prison; and the claim of the Jewish Messenger that an investigation of facts in other cities would show an equally pleasing aspect has reasonable grounds of probability.

A talking machine has been constructed in Washington by an ingenious mechanic connected with the Patent Office, which pronounces distinctly all the elements of speech. One would think there were talking machines enough in Washington already, without taxing the ingenuity of mechanics to increase them.

Harry White now wants to be the next State Treasurer. There's check for you.—*Greensburg Argus.*

The Lewistown *Gazette* says the loss by the destruction of the new bridge, across the Juniata at that place will be $30,000.

The West Branch furniture factory, at Williamsport, was destroyed by fire March 3d. The loss is estimated at $16,000, with an insurance of $10,000.

Business With Banks.

If you have any business with a bank, put it off until 3 o'clock, or if possible, a little later, as it looks more business like to rush in just as the bank is closing.

Never put stamps on your checks before you get to the bank, but give the Teller two cents and ask him to lick it and cancel it for you; the teller expects to lick all the stamps, and it is a source of disappointment to him when people insist on doing it themselves.

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You can generally save time when making a deposit by counting your money down to the teller, as you can count more speedily and correctly than he can.

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Never keep any record of when your notes fall due, and then if they are protested censure the bank for not giving you notice.

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An explosion of gas in the basement of the Senate chamber put that dignified body to flight the other day. Explosions of gas in the chamber itself is so common that it does not frighten anybody, but it is not of a dangerous character.

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BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.40
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.75
Oats "	.50
Flour per barrel	8.00
Cloverseed	8.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.25
Eggs	.20
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.60
Dried apples	.10
Hams	.18
Sides & shoulders	.14
Lard per pound	.14
Hay per ton	16.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy seed	5.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 6 "	3.75 " "
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Blacksmiths' lump on Wharf	4.00 " "
Bituminous	3.00 " "

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ANDREW HESS, DECEASED.

In the Orphans' Court for Columbia county. The undersigned appointed to the Court to distribute the fund in the hands of Richard Dietz, Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate of Andrew Hess, deceased, among the parties said legatees who may be entitled to the same under the will of decedent, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on Saturday the 10th day April 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Bloomsburg.
A. C. SMITH,
March 12, 1875-4t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
IN THE ESTATE OF PUBLIC KEISER, DECEASED.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Auditor to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the Administrator of the said Public Keiser, deceased, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will meet all parties interested in said estate at the office of H. P. & W. Ikeler, in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Wednesday, the 14th day of April next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at which time and place all parties interested will attend and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in for a distributive share in said estate.
ROBERT F. CLARK,
Bloomsburg, March 6, 75-4t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
IN THE ESTATE OF ABRAHAM YOUNG, DECEASED.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, auditor to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the Administrator of the said Abraham Young, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1875, at 1 o'clock, p. m. All persons having claims against said estate are required to attend or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
March 12 1875-4t Auditor.

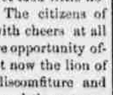
AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GEORGE KELLER, DECEASED.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Susan Keller, executrix of George Keller, late of said county, deceased, as per account contained, to and among parties entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Sheriff's office, in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April, 1875, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, when and where all persons having claims on the fund are required to present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of the same.
WESLEY WIRT,
Bloomsburg, March 11, 1875-4w. Auditor.

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened



SNYDER'S TANNERY, old stand Bloomsburg, Pa., at the forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 12, 1875-y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PETER SITTNER, JR., DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Peter Sittner, jr., late of Locust township, county of Columbia, State of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Michael Stine and Lewis Dudy of Locust township, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
MICHAEL STINE,
LEWIS DUDY, Admr's.
Feb. 12-75-6w*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Burton W. Waples, late of Scott township, deceased; To Susanna Waples widow, and Burton G. Waples, Ann Eliza Smith Waples, Sarah Louisa Waples Mary S Waples, John W. Waples, Rosanna Waples and Hannah Wallace Waples, heirs and legal representatives of the said Burton W. Waples, deceased:

Notice is hereby given to the above parties that by virtue of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, an inquest will be held and taken upon the premises therein described, and situate in Scott township, in the county aforesaid, and in the Borough of Danville, in the county of Montour, on Friday and Saturday, the sixteenth and seventeenth days of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of making partition or valuation and appraisement of the said real estate, as in the said writ required, at which time and place the said Parties can attend if they think proper.
MICHAEL GROVER,
Bloomsburg, Feb. 26, 1875-3t. Sheriff.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS Common and Judgment Bonds, just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. All kinds of Attorney's Blanks either kept on hand or printed to order.

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AUDITOR'S N

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1875.

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	SOUTH.	SOUTH.
Mail Train	10:15 A. M.	5:10 P. M.
Express Train	8:43 P. M.	12:52 P. M.
Accommodation Train	5:50 A. M.	7:47 P. M.

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	SOUTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6:28 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Regular Express	5:56 P. M.	11:26 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Snow is piled all over Town in miniature mountains.

M. E. Jackson, Esq., of Berwick, has associated his son, Charles B. Jackson, with him in the practice of law.

A Theatrical company with the distinguished actress Miss Susan Denin, will perform at the Opera House in Bloomsburg on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

The Northumberland *Post* says a woman in Union county celebrated her one hundred and ninth birthday recently by dancing with her great grandson.

A new cash T [illegible] store has been opened next door to Harder [illegible]'s drug store. All kinds of family supplies will be kept on hand and sold for cash only. —Advertisement next week.

A sportsmans association, with Hon. W. L. Durkee as Pres[illegible]nt, has been formed at Shamokin, with the object of the protection of game. It will have a rep[illegible] essentially in every town[illegible] in the county. We hope to see the example imitated in Columbia county.

We hear of a good many barns being injured by the weight of snow upon the roofs, and some being crushed. Among the latter is the county barn for the Sheriff's use. No cattle were injured. It will be well for farmers to look to their barns, especially if a rain fall should occur.

By consent of Council, Chief Woodward has appointed the following policemen, viz: John T. Reed, E. C. Jones, Daniel Leacock, Norman Purcell, Samuel Jacoby, James Shultze, S. W. Santt, Thomas Vannatta and J. R. Fans. With this efficient force peace should reign in Bloomsburg.

Any of our subscribers wanting their paper sent to a different post office after the 1st of April should not fail to name the post office at which they have been receiving the paper. A neglect of this often puts us to a great deal of trouble to find the subscriber's name.

SALES.—The following register of sales will be of interest to buyers as well as those who expect to sell, and have not yet fixed the day:

William White, of Scott township, will sell live-stock, farming utensils and household furniture, on Thursday, March 25.

Petitions are in circulation in this county and are being generally signed asking the Legislature to reduce the fees of Notaries Public for protesting notes. The present fees are two dollars—one dollar and fifty cents on each note protested. As it is only a few minutes work it is proposed to reduce them to fifty cents, as in nearly all other States.

All official fees are too high and ought either to be entirely abolished or very much reduced.

If to care dull times apply an advertisement to the afflicted part.

A sign board can't tell anything. It takes an advertisement to do that.

All who advertise do not get rich, but precious few get rich without it.

The world is full of advertising yet every one wants to see what is new.

The world's memory is short. It will forget if you do not jog it frequently.

Early to bed and early to rise will all be in vain if you don't advertise.

The world is always sure to find an honest man; but it will find him out a great deal quicker if he advertises.

That "eminent" theatre or devil we referred to lately as interfering with the peace and quiet of sleepless[illegible] in this vicinity, according to a statement in the *Republican*, is a rather lengthened form of fresh meat and music. It evidently followed a "violin[illegible]" who was returning from a ball in Mr. Brower's, late at night, with a quarter of veal on his shoulder. The music man kindly made seven dividends of his meat with his numerous fellows, and finally struck high up in the scale of a unexplored heavenward, from which point he entertained the lowlier beast with his choicest efforts on his lungs. It is intimated that the monster (whatever it be) did not leave till morning, and if so was probably charmed by the music, which would indicate refined feeling. It did not propose to eat the musician or his instrument, as we understand it, though it showed fondness both for fresh meat and music—a charge that might with propriety be made against some even very circumspect people. In fact it has so far merely demonstrated a love for the company of night-walkers, whose peace only it disturbs.

A distinguished official of Bloomsburg informed us a few days ago that the editor of the COLUMBIAN was "bottom" when he wrote the account of Councilmanic proceedings last week. As the gentleman's veracity stands above question, and is corroborated by the additional fact that the editor resides in the County of the skating park-frog-pond on Fifth street, we give the old Council the benefit of the statement.

The week of the new officials on Sunday evening, whose people could not lawfully work, and found the ground full of snow. We are not advised that they didn't mean to make an attack upon him, but on Monday morning the Town was beautifully embellished with windrows of snow lining the edges of the streets, and Centre was removed almost impossible, being piled to the middle from both sides, even though the gutter decree was not nearly complied with. Either the Council must stretch the street, yield its ordinance and consequently its dignity, or the controlling power over storms must cease to send so much snow. Which will yield is not within the ken of the writer, but it will scarcely be the Council.

The glorious results of Councilmanic engineering and frog pond construction will be fully apparent whenever old Sol takes a hand in the fray! Each Avenue from Market to Centre will then present one of the handsomest little lakes that ever existed in this region, and as the people in the vicinity will have their cellars well filled, there will be no Devonshire cry out water! Were not the season of the year inopportune for such exercises, what an opportunity would be afforded the boys for performing their ablutions! But there will be plenty of opportunities for such displays at every thunder shower during the summer.

People should not imagine that rival constructions are attempted to be established where Third and Fourth streets cross Centre. There are only miniature affairs set up for the use training and exercise of spring ducks. They are rarely much more than a foot in depth and are not as all illustrative of the Councilmanic genius for the erection of first class shoving parks.

We are constrained to admit that the present Council deserves no credit for the establishment of three ornamental works—they having just assumed office—and it is even charged that they mean to destroy them. If so, their perversity will not equal the body that has just dissolved.

As to the fining of those who kept their pavements clean but neglected the gutter, while those who did neither were negatively complimented, the new Council could not comprehend the philosophy that produced such a result, and accordingly remitted the fines.

Our Bloomsburg subscribers are requested to be prompt in reporting any omissions in the delivery of their papers. The new carrier has omitted the delivery of some and their may be other cases.

ROBBERY.—On the morning of the 4th inst. a very fine Lady Elgin gold watch and chain, No. 40,825, was stolen from the bed room of Mr. Charles, proprietor of the Fork Hotel, and also an old gold watch, with a child's gold necklace chain attached. The thief has not as yet been detected.

The Snyder Tannery, in Bloomsburg, has again been opened. The new proprietor, Mr. G. A. Herring, now residing at Shamokin, was formerly a citizen of this county, and is well known as a correct and reliable business man and a most worthy gentleman. See advertisement.

The hydrophobia case, at Catawissa, resulting from the bite of a cat, turns out, as we suspected, and as nearly if not all such cases do, to have been simply severe inflamation, with consequent high fever and delirium. The patient is recovering.

On Saturday last, Mr. Henry Dodk, who is tax collector of Briar Creek township, and his wife, made a visit to Danville, to remain until Monday, leaving a son and daughter at home. On Sunday evening the son went to Berwick to spend a season in the daytime calling early to bed. About nine o'clock she heard persons entering the house, who remained until after ten, rummaging up and down stairs. Frightened, she gave no alarm. Shortly after ten the house returned, when she called to him and the thieves unceremoniously left. They obtained nothing but some fools Mr. Dodk having taken nearly all his money with him.

J. Schuyler & Son are successors to J. P. Widenan & Co., in the hardware business in Bloomsburg, Mr. W. retiring from the firm but at present remaining in the store. The establishment is an extensive one that has heretofore given general satisfaction, and the new firm is merely a part of the old. Dr. Schuyler is well-known to the people of the county and commendation of his business qualifications from us would therefore be surplusage. Bloomsburg is now well supplied with two extensive hardware establishments that will compare favorably with any in the region.

Snow fell here, between Sunday morning and Monday morning last, to the depth altogether of about 25 inches, it is said, (for we did not measure it,) but not more than 10 inches of it remained on the ground at one time. Such a shoveling of snow as was carried on during Monday forenoon is rarely witnessed. Piled up four and five feet in height people could only see each others' heads as they passed along the cleared pavements. But few persons came to the Town during the day and those generally wished they had stayed at home. The warm sun, however, diminished the depth of snow somewhat on Monday and materially assisted in clearing the pavements. Fines for not keeping the gutters open are now in order, and street commissioner Ritzon will have to keep a sharp eye to the crossings to prevent the overflowing of pavements at many points.

The storm of Sunday last extended over the whole country from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. In the Northern and Western States snow fell to about the depth it was here, and in the Southern States it rained instead. The quantity of snow throughout the colder States, and especially in the mountains, is now unusually large. If it shall go off by the sun melting it, little harm will be done, as in that case southern and eastern exposures are first cleared, but if it is melted by a warm rain or wind destructive floods must occur in all quarters. Persons situated at doubtful or dangerous points had better be fully prepared for the worst.

The railroads all over the country were blockaded by the snow and mail failures occurred everywhere. The weather prophets say more snow is still to fall. People may well begin to feel glad that July and August are approaching.

EVANGELICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Report of the Stationing Committee of Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, for Lewisburg District:

Lewisburg District—A. L. Rieser, P. E.
Union Circuit—S. Smith.
Buffalo Circuit—G. Hunter and P. F. Jarvis.
White Deer Circuit—P. W. Heidelaugh.
Lewisburg Station—J. G. M. Schlegel.
Mission Mission—S. W. Sternberger.
Mifflin Circuit—W. H. Davis.
Danville Mission—H. W. Hack.
Berwick Mission—W. M. Croman.
Bloomsburg Mission—J. A. Irvine.
Columbia Circuit—S. P. Remer.
Laurene Circuit—G. L. Barson.
Wyoming Circuit—W. W. Rhoads.
Kingston Mission—P. S. Orwig.
Dushore Station—Geo. Zehner.
Wilmot Circuit—H. H. Beam.
Laporte Circuit—L. Matthias.
Hughesville Circuit—P. M. Coup.
Orangeville Circuit—J. M. Bracker.

The Commercial College connected with Wyoming Seminary has no superior. Records out scores of first class Business Men and Telegraphic Operators. Send for a Catalogue and the Commercial Journal to Prof. L. L. SPRAGUE, Kingston, Pa.

C. C MARR has the largest lot of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds in town.

New Hamburg Embroidery, Collars, Cuffs, Shirt Fronts &c., just received, at LUTZ & SLOAN'S.

You ought to go and see I. W. HARTMAN'S Hamburg Edging.

Go to MARR'S for Washing Crystal.

30 Gross of Dress Buttons just received with lots of other Notions at CLARK & WOLF'S.

A large assortment of Spring Calicoes just received, at LUTZ & SLOAN'S, 10 cents per yard.

Everybody having Children to educate should send for an Illustrated Catalogue of Wyoming Seminary. It is one of the largest and best institutions in the land. Next term opens April 7. Address Rev. D. CORTLAND, A. M., Kingston, Pa.

Go to MARR'S for Kitchen Crystal Soap.

That H cents, Appleton A Muslin at I. W. HARTMAN'S. A few pieces left.

The Wyoming Seminary offers first class advantages in Music, Painting, French and German, as well as in Common and Higher English Studies. Next term opens April 7. Send for an Illustrated Catalogue to Rev. D. CORTLAND, A. M., Kingston, Pa.

Ladies you will find Dress Fringe at CLARK & WOLF'S at 25 cents per yard.

Two Girls Wanted to learn the Tailoring business. Apply to WM. MORRIS, over Schuyler's Hardware store. 10-2t

MOYER Bro's. have just opened a large and well selected stock of Toilet Soaps, which they are offering to the trade, from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than [illegible] have ever sold in this market.

Every enterprising young man and woman ought to have the Illustrated Catalogue of Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College. Next term opens April 7th. Address Rev. D. CORTLAND, A. M., Kingston, Pa.

Alpacas in Black and Colors, at CLARK & WOLF'S.

Do you want nice cakes?
Do you want nice bread?
Do you want nice candies?
Do you want to buy bread and cakes cheap? If so, go to DECKER & STOCKER.

EVANS has a splendid stock of Clothing at his establishment. All his Goods are of the first quality.

More new goods at MARR'S, such as Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings and Shirting Stripe, all cheap.

For Linen Collars, Cuffs, Insertings, Ties and Fancy Goods, call at CLARK & WOLF'S.

Go to CADMAN'S for your nice Furniture.

Wyoming Seminary and College prepares young men and women for Teaching. Next term opens April 7. Send for an Illustrated Catalogue to Rev. D. CORTLAND, A. M., Kingston, Pa.

Look out for LAYTON RUNTON & Co.'s new advertisement next week.

DAVID LOWENBERG has a nice lot of Gent's Furnishing Goods always on hand.

You save money by buying your Goods of CLARK & WOLF. They sell for cash or produce.

The Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College prepares young men for the best Colleges in the land. Next term opens April 7. Send for an Illustrated Catalogue to Rev. D. CORTLAND, A. M., Kingston, Pa.

J. SCHUYLER & SON continue to keep a fine Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Ladies! protect your hands and faces from chapping in these cold March winds by buying a cake of that cheap but elegant Toilet Soap, just opened at MOYER Bro's Drug Emporium.

More new Prints at CLARK & WOLF'S. Latest Spring styles Muslins, Ties and full line of Domestics as low as the lowest.

C. C. MARR buys Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Butter, Eggs and Dried Fruits.

The Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College prepares young men for all kinds of Business and for Telegraphic Operators, Banking, Insurance, Coal, Wholesale and Retail Business, Telegraphy and Spencerian Penmanship taught in Commercial College. Send for an Illustrated Catalogue and the Commercial Journal to Prof. L. L. SPRAGUE, Kingston, Pa.

My Dwelling House on East Street, Bloomsburg, for rent or sale
WM. KNICKERBOCKER.

FOR RENT.—The Law Office in the COLUMBIAN building now occupied by C. G. Barkley.
Apply to, C. B. BROCKWAY.
9-tf

Bent legs, hand fitted, at E. M. KNORR'S, French and American Calf.

GEO. A. CLARK has just received a large stock of Picture Frames, and Cornice Molding and is prepared to have either made to order on short notice. For prices go to CLARK or ROBERT ROAN.

MRS. E. W. WYSKOOP will, again open her School on the 5th of April, 1875. 2t-9

ROLLINS & HOLMES have removed to No. 17 Centre Street, below Main.

RUSSELL has a specialty of
Peach Butter,
Apple Butter,
Quince Butter,
Cranberries, Raisins, Dried Currants, Prunes, Prunellas, Corn and all Canned Fruit.

Don't be worried and annoyed with not only a poor quality of Coal but dirty and slaty beside, but buy of C. W. NEAL & BRO. who deal only in the best qualities. 2tf

W. B. BROWN keeps the most complete and finest assortment of Groceries that can be purchased in market. His Groceries are fresh and are selected from first importers' hands. His prices are low, as he buys for cash, and his goods at bottom figures to suit the times.

DANIEL YOCUM has removed his Clothing Store to Henry Hartman's building, in the room occupied as a Carpet Store, where he now has a full supply of goods. Call and see. jan29tf

Selling at reduced prices at E. M. KNORR'S in order to make room for Spring Goods.

Go to RUSSELL'S for your Extra Made Syrup—clear as crystal. Only One Dollar per Gallon.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Go to W. H. BROWN and get one pound best Tea in market, put up in a beautiful Japanned Gilt Canister, for one dollar.

ROBERT ROAN makes Picture Frames to order.

Our own make of Calf Boots, sewed, for $3.00, at E. M. KNORR'S.

All coal shaked and screened before leaving the old established coal yard, of C. W. NEAL & BRO. 2tf

E. M. KNORR'S price list of work made to measure:

French Calf oilcloth Boots	$11.00
" " " footed	7.50
American Calf sewed Boots	9.00
" " " footed	6.50

For Picture Frames go to CLARK or ROAN.

W. H. BROWN keeps a fine assortment of Canned Fruits and condensed goods. Also, a full assortment of Nuts and French Candy and Oranges and Lemons.

W. H. BROWN has Salt by the barrel and by the sack. Flour, Feed and New Buckwheat for sale wholesale and retail. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Town orders taken by C. W. NEAL & BRO. in exchange for coal. 2tf

COAL. COAL.
Old Established Coal Yard.
C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Black smith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Lime[illegible]'s Coal.
Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at L. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Planing Mill, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7-16-2m] COAL

C. W. NEAL & BRO., spare no expense to find out nice coal. 3116

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

PRINT BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN office.

BOARD of Health, on last account an Ordinance, [illegible] Assembly & Administrators' Notices and Blanks for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, Warrants, Summons, Executions, Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Judgment Notes, Receipts, Blank Deeds, Leases, Blank Articles of Agreement, Blank Notes, Blank Orders, Blank Receipts, Blank Summons, Blank Executions, Blank Mortgages, Blank Bonds, Blank Judgment Notes, Blank Leases, Blank Deeds, for sale at the COLUMBIAN office.

ALPACAS in Black and Colors, at CLARK & WOLF'S.

Do you want nice cakes?
Do you want nice bread?
Do you want nice candies?
Do you want to buy bread and cakes cheap? If so, go to DECKER & STOCKER.

EVANS has a splendid stock of Clothing at his establishment. All his Goods are of the first quality.

More new goods at MARR'S, such as Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings and Shirting Stripe, all cheap.

A WRONG CUSTOM CORRECTED.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the logging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment from the same principle as that of giving a drunk and debilitated man large portions of opium, in order to make him do a certain amount of work. When the stimulus is withheld, the effect upon the system is [illegible] reduces him a more helpless and wretched condition than before. What then is required? Medicines, which, while they cause the liver to throw from the blood all impurities, will not debilitate it, but will, when their work is accomplished, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RIO, Texas, May 10, 1875.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—By advice of [illegible] I was confined to my bed with complete liver disease. I had one of the best physicians for her and he gave her up to die, when I wrote you a letter of your medicines. I bought one bottle and had improved getting ill. She then weighing 82 pounds, and now weighs 120 pounds and is entirely well. [illegible] and have taken eight bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and [illegible] Pellets. Yours truly,
WILLIAM MEARS.

FROM THE SHEEP RANCH, "POTATO HILL."

Ireland [illegible] Bend, Ill., April 20, 1875.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: DEAR SIR—I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and feel to say that [illegible] I have taken for a long time. Thanks to your wonderful medicine.
W. F. CODY, [illegible]

P. F. KINNEY'S RIVER VIEW OF 1900.

This truly valuable book for the closing of the nineteenth century by an eminent and remarkably HEALTHY and [illegible] Doctor, is a boon to mankind. It contains much valuable information, pertaining to the blood and gives hints for [illegible] Everybody should have it.

For the cure of every stomach, general or liver complaint, disordered or diseased blood, or anything else requiring a tonic.

Who will take Gentle Germain agreeable and effective salt of iron, we possess—Citrate of Magnesia—which could be taken in any quantity of sugar or water—Nature requires it.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to feel cheerful?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a bright and cheerful feeling?
If you do use KENNEDY'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. Contains a total of the valuable tonics!

Beware of counterfeits as Kendall's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of fraudulent articles offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by H. P. Kendall, and bottle his name blown on the neck of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold by druggists.

9-1t only in 37 bottles. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

[illegible] TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE. [illegible]

Head and all, in two hours. No fee till head passes. No pain. Call or send stamp for circular. Dr. J. A. SCHEETZ, 1[illegible] Arch St., Philadelphia. Refers by permission to Rev. Wm. Wylie, D. D., Rev. Wm. Rudolph, Rev. [illegible] Dr. Wm. Parvin, Prof. Geo. B. Wood, M. D., Prof. Joseph Leidy, M. D., Prof. Robert E. Rogers, M. D., Prof. Wm. Hunt, M. D., Prof. Wm. Pepper, M. D., Prof. Wm. Gibson, M. D., Prof. Geo. Fox, M. D., Prof. Wm. Goodell, M. D., Prof. Wm. Darrach, M. D., Prof. Wm. Thomas, M. D., Prof. Wm. Hamilton, M. D., Prof. Wm. Pancoast, M. D., Prof. Wm. Horner

Miscellaneous.

MONEY MUSK.

In shirt of check and tallowed hair
The fiddler sits in the hallroom chair
Like Momus' weasel standing there
On the brink of the Father Nile.
He feels his fiddle's slender neck—
Picks out the notes with thumb and check,
And tunes the tune with nod and beck,
And thinks it a weary while,
All ready! Now he gives the call,
Cries, "Honor to the ladies!" All!
The jolly tides of laughter fall
And ebb in a happy smile.

"Begin." D-o-w-n goes the bow on every string,
"First couple join right hands and swing!"
As light as any blue-bird's wing,
"swing once and a half times round!"
Whirls Mary Martin all in blue—
Calico gown and stockings new,
And White Leyes that tell you true,
Dance all to the dancing sound.

She flits about big Moses Brown,
Who holds her hands to keep her down,
And thanks her hair a golden crown,
And his heart turns over once!
His cheek with mary's breath is wet,
It gives a second somerset,
He means to win the maiden yet,
Alas for the awkward dance!

"Your stoga boot has crushed my toe!"
"I'd rather dance with one-legged Joe!"
"You clumsy fellow!" "Pass below,"
And the first pair dance apart."
Then "Forward six!" advance, retreat,
Like midges gay in sunbeam street
'Tis Money-Musk by merry feet,
And the Money-Musk by heart!

"Three-quarters round your partner swing,"
Across the seat!" The rafters ring,
The boys and girls have taken wing
And have brought their roses out!
'Tis "Forward six!" with rustic grace,
Ah, rarer far than "swing to place!"
Then golden clouds of old point lace
They bring the dance about.

Then clasping hands all—"Right and left!"
All swiftly weave the measure deft
Across the woof in loving weft
And the Money-Musk is done!
Oh, dancers of the rustling husk,
Good-night sweet-hearts, 'tis growing dusk,
Good-night for aye to Money-Musk,
For the heavy march began!
—SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

To "bone" a turkey—Take it when the poulterer is not looking.

The notes that compose favorite tunes—Bank notes; they compose fortunes.

To prevent meat from spoiling in the summer. Eat it up in the spring.

Why is a grain of sand in the eye like a schoolmaster?—Because it hurts the pupil

The difference between the cook and her lover is, the one cooks the meat and the other meets the cook.

A Frenchman, intending to compliment a young lady, by calling her a gentle lamb, said: "She is one mutton as is small."

"Are there any fools in this town?" asked a stranger of a newsboy. "I don't know," replied the boy; "are you lonesome."

The last book is entitled: "Only a Woman." If that's all there's no use in excitement, as the last census shows over 14,000,000 of 'em.

There is no such thing as luck. It's a fancy name for being always at our duty, and so sure to be ready when the good time comes.

A cheerful face is as good for an invalid as healthy weather, and often better than physic; a joyous smile adds an hour to one's life; a heartfelt laugh a day

Three sisters of Dubuque, are so set in their temperance principles, that they make the hired girl smell the breath of every gentleman caller and report the result before admittance to the parlor can be obtained.

A young gentleman sent seventy-five cents to New York recently for a method of writing without pen or ink. He received the following inscription on a card: "Write with a pencil."

An Indiana Sunday School man writes to a religious firm in New York: "Send me on some Sabbath School papers and books Let the books be about pirates and Indians as much as possible."

Deep learning will make you acceptable to the learned; but it is only an easy and obliging behavior and entertaining conversation that will make you agreeable in all companies.

"Our professor does wonderful things in surgery," said a young medical student; "he has actually made a new lip for a boy, taken from his cheek." "Ah well?, said his old aunt, "many's the time I have known a pair taken from mine, and no very painful operation either."

The champion deadhead has been discovered in a legislator, who having received a free pass from a railroad company, and not having occasion to use it, actually called at the superintendent's office and asked if they were willing to give him the value of the ticket in money.

He is a poet who says: "I'm sitting sadly on the strand, that stretches to the water's brink; and as the days slip slowly by, I idly fold my hands and think." While he is sitting on the strand with idly folded hands, his family at home may be suffering for the necessaries of life. He should try and skirmish around before the day slips slowly by and secure a job of digging a cellar.

Children are often spoiled because they get no credit for what they do well. Of censure they get their due; but of praise never. They do something which they feel to be praiseworthy, but it is not noticed. When a child takes pains to do well, it feels itself paid for every endeavor by praise, and the most unsophisticated child knows when praise is due.

Every true hero grows by patience. People who have always been prosperous are seldom the most worthy and never the most strong. He who has not been compelled to suffer has probably not begun how to learn to be magnanimous, as it is only by patience and fortitude that we can know what it is to overcome evils, or feel the pleasure of forgiving them.

If the disposition to speak well of others were universally prevalent, the world would become a comparative paradise. The opposite disposition is the Pandora-box, which, when open, fills every house and very frequently every neighborhood with pain and sorrow. How many enmities and heart-burnings flow from this source! How much happiness is interrupted and destroyed! Envy, jealousy, and the malignant spirit of evil, when they find vent by the lips, go forth on their mission like foul fiends to blast the reputation and peace of others.

Don't Scold.—For the sake of your children don't do it. It is a great misfortune to have children reared in the presence and under the influence of a scold. The effect of the everlasting complaining and fault-finding of such persons is to make the young who hear it unamiable, malicious, callous-hearted, and they often learn to take pleasure in doing the very things for which they receive such tongue-lashings. As they are always getting the blame of wrong doing, whether they do or not, they think they might as well do wrong as right. They lose all ambition to strive for the favorable opinion of the fault-finder, since they see they always strive in vain. Thus a scold is not only a nuisance, but a destroyer of the morals of children. If these unloved, dreaded people could only see themselves as others see them, they would flee to the mountains in very shame.

Good Nature.

Be good natured if you can, for there is no attraction so great, no charm so admirable. A face that is full of the expression of amiability is always beautiful. It needs no paint and no powder. Cosmetics are superfluous for it. Rouge cannot improve its cheeks, nor lily white mend its complexion Its luviness lies beyond all this. It is not the beauty that is but skin deep. For when you gaze into the face of a noble man or woman, it is not the shape of the feature you really see, nor yet the tint of the cheek, the hue of the lip, or the brilliancy of the eye. You see the nameless something which animates all these, and leaves for your instinct a sense of grateful fascination; you see an indescribable embodiment of a heartfelt goodness within, which wins your regard in spite of external appearance, and defies all the critical rules of the æsthetic. Cultivate good-nature, therefore. It is better than "apples of gold set in pictures of silver," for gold will take to itself wings and fly away, silver will tarnish in time, and both, when abundant, lose their comparative value; but good nature never, never loses its worth—never abandons its possessor to the mental poverty of the malicious—never loses its hold on the esteem of the world. It is always in fashion and always in season. Everybody admires it. It never grows stale. It costs little to acquire and nothing to keep. Yet it is beyond diamonds in its worth to its owners, and can neither be stolen nor lost, however neglected. Surely this is a jewel that merits a protection. Possess yourselves of it, young wemen; no talisman will find you so bewitching in the judgment of the sensible among the other sex.

"Excuse my Glove."

Certain kinds of mistaken politeness, sincere as they are, are absurd enough to be grotesque. A common mistake of this sort with some persons, even in large cities, is to say, "Excuse my glove," when they offer their hand to a casual acquaintance, or on introduction to a stranger. It might be inferred from this remark that the wearing of gloves is either extremely rare in a civilized community, or that the wearer wishes to advertise the extraordinary fact that he has gloves.

All he really desires is to appear polite, never suspecting for a moment that he is simply ridiculous.

If you offer to shake hands with any one in a place where it is customary to wear gloves you certainly need no excuse for compliance with the habit. You might, with equal reason, on receiving a visitor at your house, apologize to him for not removing your coat before bidding him welcome.

The superfluous phrase probably had its origin in the days when gloves were clumsy, and used more for protection than as an essential of dress. Then the naked hand was thought to be an evidence of good-will and cordiality. Since gloves have been universally adopted, the idea of asking pardon for wearing them is an anacronism as well as an impropriety.

Gloves are now made to fit exactly so that, were it courtesy to take them off on encountering one's friends or acquaintances, an amount of time and trouble would be required which would inevitably render a social greeting at once a comical exhibition and a bore.

Sleeplessness.

To take a hearty meal just before retiring is, of course, injurious, because it is very likely to disturb one's rest, and produce nightmare However, a little food at this time, if one is hungry, is decidedly beneficial; it prevents the gnawing of an empty stomach, with its attendant restlessness and unpleasant dreams, to say nothing of probable headache, or of nervous and other derangements, the next morning. One should no more lie down at night hungry than he should lie down after a very full dinner; the consequence of either being disturbing and harmful. A cracker or two, a bit of bread and butter, or cake, a little fruit—something to relieve the sense of vacuity, and so restore the tone of the system—is all that is necessary.

We have known persons, habitual sufferers from restlessness at night, to experience material benefit, even though they were not not hungry, by a very light luncheon before bed-time. In place of tossing about for two or three hours as formerly, they would soon grow drowsy, fall asleep, and not awake more than once or twice until sunrise. This mode of treating insomnia has recently been recommended by several distinguished physicians, and the prescription has generally been attended with happy results.—*Scribner for March.*

Tests of Character.

A great many admirable actions are overlooked by us, because they are so little and common. Take, for instance, the mother, who has had but broken slumber, if any at all, with the nursing babe, whose wants must not be disregarded; she would fain sleep awhile when the breakfast hour comes, but patiently and uncomplainingly she takes her seat at the table. Though exhausted and weary, she serves all with a refreshing cup of coffee or tea before she sips it herself, and often the cup is handed back to her to be refilled before she has had time to taste her own. Do you hear her complain—this weary mother—that her breakfast is cold before she has had time to eat it? And this not for one, but for every morning, perhaps, through the year. Do you call this a small thing? Try it, and see. Oh, how does woman shame us by her forbearance and fortitude in what are called little things? Ah, it is these little things which are the tests of character; it is by these "little" self-denials, born with such self-forgetting gentleness, that the humblest home is made beautiful to the eyes of angels, though we fail to see it, alas! until the chair is vacant, and the hand which kept in motion all the domestic machinery is powerless and cold.

A woman is privileged to change her mind, it is admitted very generally, but such a sudden change as occurred to three young ladies of Saginaw is seldom recorded. They met and concluded to pray for the welfare of their lovers, but the first one had not got very far along in her petition when it was discovered that they were all engaged to the same man. The religious exercises were at once terminated and an indignation meeting organized, the result of which was that the town counted in its census one young man less.

A minister going to visit one of his sick parishoners, asked him how he rested during the night. "Oh, wondrously ill, sir," he replied, "for mine eyes have not come together these three nights." "What is the reason of that?" said the other. "Alas! sir," said he, "because my nose was betwixt them."

Lord Derby said a good thing, when he wrote, "Whether I am happy or unhappy it is not my chief affair, what most and first concerns me is to find my work in life, to recognize it and to do it."

There is one single fact which one may oppose to all the wit and argument of infidelity, namely: that no man ever repented being a Christian on his death-bed.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but these most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Instead of being a puffed-up medicine has worked its way up to its astonishing present success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 181.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility, VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefitted by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

C. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co., 10 State st., Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and general debility; and has been greatly benefitted.

THOS. GILMORE, 229½ Walnut street.

FEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, MASS., June 1st, 1872.

Mr. H. H. Stevens:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for dyspepsia of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

Dr. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This to certify that I have sold at retail 354½ dozen (4252 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 14, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testify to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of scrofulous tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours,

A. J. GILMAN, 468, Broadway.

TO H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

March 5, 75-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock of

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX,
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM,
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewlry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

July 1, 73-tf.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES' RICE, SPICES, CIGARS SODA, &c., &c.

☞Orders will receive prompt attention.

ap.3-tf

CORN in the ear received on subscriptions at the COLUMBIAN office.

1875. 1875

THE COLUMBIAN

Newspaper, the largest sheet published in Columbia county, neatly printed on New Type, will contain all the current News of the Day, and a condensed account of

LEGISLATIVE and CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS,

with explanation and comments upon all important measures proposed in either:

POETRY AND SONG,
MISCELLANEOUS READING,
AGRICULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS,

Will also engross a large proportion of its columns. The

DOMESTIC CONCERNS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

Will receive particular attention, and all local affairs proper for publication will be carefully laid before our readers.

THE POLITICS OF THE STATE AND NATION

Will receive constant attention, and the character and official conduct of

PUBLIC MEN

Will be presented to our readers, from time to time, in life-like attitude and with entire justice and firmness.

No frauds shall be committed upon the People or Wrong done them without full exposure in the columns of the COLUMBIAN.

COUNTY MATTERS.

All official county advertisements appear in this paper, as will also intelligent synopsis of the proceedings of the Courts and the actions of the County Officers when of public interest.

The COLUMBIAN already has much the largest circulation of any paper in the county—more than the combined circulation of the other papers—and is the only paper printed in the county that supports the principles and time-honored usages of the Democratic party. Its circulation and consequen-usefulness may, however, be much extended if its friends will use their influence to stir further add to its list of subscribers. At additional patronage will be requited by improving the paper, by adding to its editorial and reportorial force and increasing the quantity of its reading matter. As an

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The COLUMBIAN is unapproached in this quarter of the State, and our

JOBBING FACILITIES

Are superior to any other.

Our friends are invited to call at the office whenever they cometo Bloomsburg.

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$100.000.00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINES'

46th Semi-Annual

GIFT ENTERPRISE!

To be drawn Monday, March 29th, 1875.

One Grand Capital Prize,

$10,000 IN GOLD!

One Prize $5.000 in Silver!

Five Prizes, $1.000
Five Prizes, $500
Ten Prizes, $100
} Each in Cash!

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1.500 each!

Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each

Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos worth $550 each!

Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each!

1500 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches in all, worth from $20 to $300 each!*

GOLD CHAINS, SILVER-WARE, &c., &c.

NUMBER OF GIFTS 10.000!

TICKETS LIMITED TO 50.000!

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickts $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

Office, Excelsior Build'g, **L. D. SINE,**
Cor. Race & Longworth. Box 422, CINCINNATI, O.
Feb 19, 1875-5w

BLANKS! BLANKS!

FOR SALE AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best combination of good qualities, namely: Light running, Smooth, Noiseless, Rapid, Durable, with perfect Lock Stitch.

It is a Shuttle Machine, with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the THIRD YEAR of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range, perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED. SEND FOR CIRCULAR

ADDRESS, Remington Sewing Machine Company, Ilion, N. Y.

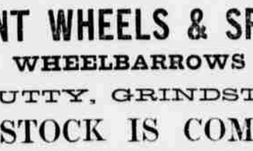
BRANCH OFFICES OF REMINGTON COMPANIES.

E. Remington & Sons,
Remington Sewing M. Co.,
Remington Ag'l Co.,
} ILION, N. Y.

281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms, Madison Square, New York, Sewing Machines, Chicago, 251 State St., Sewing Machines and Arms, Boston, 392 Washington St., Sewing Machines, Cincinnati, 181 West 4th St., Sewing Machines, Utica, 129 Genesee, St., Sewing Machines, Atlanta, Ga., DeGive's Opera House, Marietta Street, Sewing Machines, Washington, D. C., 321 Seventh St., Sewing Machines.

March 5, 75-2m

HARDWARE STORE.



LAYTON RUNYON, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A

keeps constantly on hand a Full and Complete Stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

which he will sell to the Public at Prices so Low as to defy competition.

HIS STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF

IRON, NAILS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS and PUTTY,

MECHANICS TOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

of all Grades and Latest Improvements,

BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS, ANVILS, SLEDGES, and HAMMERS.

Burden's Horse and Mule hoes, Horse Nails, &c.

PATENT WHEELS, OLD'S AND WARNER'S PATENTS,

Spokes, Heavy and Light, Carriage Mallebels,

Axles, Springs, Gum and Oil Cloths, Valentines Varnishes,

and a general Stock of

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,

Building Materials, such as Duncannon Nails, Lewis' Lead, Best Colors, Pure Oils, &c., as low as they can be bought in the county

GIVE ME A CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

LAYTON RUNYON.

Sep. 11, 1874—tf.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!

J. SCHUYLER & SON

SUCCESSORS TO J. F. WIDEMAN & CO.,

Gimlets, Gouges, Tweezers, Pliers,
Pots and Kettles, Pans and Friers,
All things for all sorts of buyers.

Keep on Hand the

LARGEST STOCK

OF

HEAVY

AND

SHELF HARDWARE

In the County.

We have al☞ added to our Stock

PATENT WHEELS & SPOKES,

WHEELBARROWS

GLASS, PUTTY, GRINDSTONES, &C.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE

In all its Branches, Carefully Selected and Purchased low for Cash giving us Advantages for Selling which can not be excelled by any other

Hardware Store in the Country.

GIVE US A CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

We GUARANTEE both in PRICE and QUALITY of our Goods.

The Largest Store in the Country.

March 12, 75—y **J. SCHUYLER & SON,** Bloomsburg, Pa.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

Organs and Melodeons.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST PERFECT

Manufactory in the United States.

54 000

Now in use.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

☞Send for Price Lists.

Address, BUFFALO, N. Y

Nov.

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

NEXT TERM BEGINS

Monday, August 3d, 1874.

For particulars, Address,

R. H WHITACRE,

MILLVILLE, PA.

June6, 74—tf

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA

FACTS SWORN TO

Dr. J. P. Fitler.—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Penn'a in 1833, and after 20 years' experience, perfected **Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup. I guarantee it an infallible cure for Norve, Kidney and Rheumatic Diseases.** Sworn to, this 26th April, 1871.

J. A. GOUGHN, Notary Public, Phila.

We Clergymen were Cured up, and will satisfy any one writing us. Rev. Thos. M'murphy, D. D., Frankford, Phila. Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pa. Rev. J. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. G. G. Smith, Frankford, N. Y. Rev. J. S. Evans, Falls Church, Phila. &c. Afflicted should write Dr. Fitler, Phila., for explanatory Pamphlet. A guarantee, gratis. $50 Reward for any case it will not cure. No cure no charge, a reality. Sold by druggists.

Dr. FITLER'S PILLS, (30 cents,) should be used with Syrup. Feb.

WANTED AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR THE

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.,

Of Philadelphia.

ORGANIZED AND MANAGED BY FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class solicited. A very reliable and popular company, and easy to solicit for. Apply promptly by letter to the HOME OFFICE, Philadelphia. Nov 26, 74—6m.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS, &c., &c.,

Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office,

THE POPULAR

CASH STORE

OF

W. P. JONES,

Corner Main and Third streets,

CATAWISSA, PA.

WE OPEN THE NEW YEAR WITH greater facilities for pleasing our Friends and Patrons. Having removed back to

OUR OLD STAND,

Which has been Thoroughly Remodeled Throughout,

We have now one of the finest rooms in this vicinity. We shall always keep a full assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &C.,

And we shall endeavor to sell them at prices which you will appreciate. With my thanks for your valued favors in the past and trusting for a continuance of the same, I am

Yours Respectfully,

W. P. Jones,

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bloomsburg Gas company will put in service pipe and furnish meters to the citizens of Bloomsburg for $12.50 where the distance from the street does not exceed 50 feet; excess of 50 feet will be charged at the rate of 50 cents per foot until September 1st 1875. C. W. MILLER, Secretary.

Sept. 11, 74.—tf

FAIRBANKS SCALES

AWARDED THE HIGHEST AND ONLY PREMIUM FOR SCALES,

TWO SILVER MEDALS AT THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

also at the 1874. PARIS EXPOSITION 1867.

Over Thirty-four Competitors

and at the VIENNA EXPOSITION 1873

AND acknowledged the WORLD STANDARD OF THE

Fairbanks & Ewing (715 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

Jan. 29, '75—3m

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOV. 9th, 1874.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11.38 a. m

For Catawissa, 11.38 a. m. and 7.36 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6.26 a. m. and 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9.00 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.35 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11.30 a. m., Pottsville, 12.10 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1.00 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6.30 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m. and 5.00 p. m.

Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTEN,
May 8, 1874—tf. General Superintendent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
12 35	8 30	1 45	Scranton	11 30	2 25	6 20
12 27	8 37	1 49	Bellevue	11 44	2 36	6 35
12 21	8 43	1 55	Taylorville	11 49	2 53	6 41
12 05	8 58	2 05	Lackawanna	12 01	3 41	6 51
11 57	9 05	2 16	Pittston	12 25	3 50	7 09
11 53	7 59	1 11	West Pittston	12 29	3 55	7 05
11 19	7 52	1 16	Wyoming	12 34	3 01	7 11
11 02	7 48	1 20	Mallory	12 38	3 16	7 16
10 45	7 40	12 51	Kingston	12 45	3 15	7 25
8 25	7 35	12 46	Kingston	12 50	3 20	7 25
8 17	7 30	12 41	Plymouth June.	12 55	3 25	7 47
8 12	7 25	12 36	Plymouth	11 00	3 31	7 50
8 05	7 19	12 30	Avondale	11 05	3 36	7 58
8 00	7 15	12 26	Nanticoke	11 10	3 40	8 12
7 50	7 05	12 16	Hunlock's Creek	11 20	3 50	8 15
7 26	6 50	12 01	Shickshinny	11 32	4 15	8 35
7 06	6 35	11 46	Rick's Ferry	11 46	4 32	8 5
6 47	6 18	11 29	Beach Haven	11 58	4 50	9 05
6 35	6 07	11 51	Berwick	12 1	4 36	7 40
6 32	6 3	11 22	Briar Creek	12 8	4 45	7 12
6 27	6 18	11 17	Willow Grove	12 12	4 50	7 18
6 20	6 03	11 11	Lime Ridge	12 17	4 56	7 26
6 06	5 53	11 02	Espy	12 26	5 05	7 38
5 58	5 46	10 55	Bloomsburg	12 32	5 12	7 47
5 51	5 40	10 49	Rupert	12 37	5 18	7 55
5 44	5 34	10 3	Catawissa Bridge	12 42	5 24	8 12
5 40	5 30	10 4	Clark's Switch	12 45	5 30	8 16
5 15	5 12	10 22	Danville	1 03	5 48	8 35
5 01	5 02	10 12	Chulasky	1 11	5 58	8 48
4 55	4 57	10 08	Cameron	1 14	6 03	8 55
4 30	4 40	9 5	Northumberland	1 25	6 20	9 20
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

DAVID T. BOUND, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Kingston, March 5, 1874.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira.....11.50 a. m
" Canandaigua.... 3.35 p. m.
" Rochester..... 5.15 "
" Niagara..... 9.40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m.
" Washington 6.15 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "
All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, 1874, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

PAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia		12.55	p. m
"	"	" Harrisburg	5.05	p. m
"	"	" Williamsport	9.15	p. m
"	"	" Lock Haven	10.20	p. m
"	"	arrive at Buffalo	9.00	a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia		11.55	p. m
"	"	" Harrisburg	4.25	a. m
"	"	" Williamsport	8.30	a. m
"	"	" Lock Haven	9.45	a. m
"	"	" Renovo	11.10	a. m
"	"	arr. at Erie	8.05	p. m
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia		8.00	a. m.
"	"	" Harrisburg	1.25	p. m.
"	"	" Williamsport	6.20	p. m.
"	"	arr. at Lock Haven	7.30	p. m.
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM.	leaves Harrisburg		9.15	a. m
"	"	" Williamsport	05	p. m
"	"	" Lock Haven	1.10	p. m

: o :

EASTWARD.

PHILA EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven		6.40	a. m.
"	"	" Williamsport	7.55	a. m.
"	"	arrives at Harrisburg	12.10	p. m.
"	"	" Philadelphia	4.15	a. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie		11.20	a. m.
"	"	" Renovo	8.35	p. m
"	"	" Lock Haven	9.45	p. m
"	"	" Williamsport	10.50	p. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	2.30	a. m
"	arr. at	Philadelphia	7.00	a. m
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven		9.4	a. m.
"	"	" Williamsport	1.10	p. m.
"	"	" Sunbury	2.40	p. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	6.05	a. m
"	arr. at	Philadelphia	6.50	p. m
NIAGARA EXPRESS	leaves Kane		9.0	a. m
"	"	" Renova	4.05	p. m
"	"	" Lock Haven	5.25	p. m
"	"	" Williamsport	6.50	p. m
"	"	" Sunbury	8.40	p. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	10.55	p. m
"	"	" Philadelphia	2.50	a. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. train north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. train south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Jan. 8, 75—tf General Supt.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,

THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL

PURELY — DR. WALKER'S — CALIFORNIA

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unw